

Published daily except on Saturdays by The Palestine Post Ltd. Founded in 1922 by GERSHON AGRON. Registered as the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved, reproduction prohibited without permission. Editor: TED R. LUBIE. Head Office: 9 Rehov Haatzma, Jerusalem, P.O. Box 81, Tel. 24233. Tel Aviv: 52 Rehov Nakhla Binyamin, P.O. Box 1123, Tel. 44251/2. Haifa: 34 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 4594/3. Annual Subscription: £12.50. Single Copy: 17 Agorot. Vol. XXXVII, No. 10010*

For your binette

ONEG

THE FINEST NAME IN FURNITURE



THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1961 • 2 Ysar. 5721 • 3 Zol Alka'ada. 1390

SIX PAGES

DUBEK FILTER

WITH THE DICO FILTER

'Not Guilty,' Eichmann Pleads As Court Confirms Competence

By MACABEE DEAN and DORIS LANKIN

Jerusalem Post Reporters

In the identical words which Hermann Goering used at the Nuremberg trial, Adolf Eichmann pleaded, "Im Sinne der Anklage nicht schuldig" (Within the meaning of the charge, I am not guilty), to each of 15 counts charging him with "crimes against the Jewish People, crimes against humanity, and membership in hostile Nazi organizations."

Eichmann made his plea immediately after the presiding judge, Justice Moshe Landau, had delivered the court's ruling rejecting defence counsel's challenge of the court's competence to proceed with the trial (see Page 3).

The accused, appearing before the court in Beit Ha'am in Jerusalem, stood militarily erect when answering his hands stilled at his sides. He answered quietly, almost automatically, but he listened carefully when Justice Landau asked him how he pleaded.

The court was deadly quiet as he entered his plea, sat down at the direction of Justice Landau, and replaced his earphones. Then the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, stood up.

"I stand here," he began, his voice low but rising in dramatic intensity until it rolled through the tense courtroom, "before you, judges of Israel, and I accuse Eichmann, I do not stand alone. With me at this moment are six million prosecutors who cannot stand up to point an accusing finger at this glass cold and icy out: 'Fascist? For the man who sits there, before your eyes have been piled up in mounds at Auschwitz and in the fields of Treblinka, or spilled into the rivers of Poland, and their graves are scattered throughout the length and breadth of Europe. Their blood cries to heaven, but their voices cannot be heard. This is my duty to speak for them.'"

Eichmann sat silently, his mouth twitching slightly, his hands trembled. The judges sat impassively, apparently weighing every word, stripping themselves of emotion, as the Attorney-General spoke on: "We have certain knowledge, only one incident in which Adolf Eichmann actually beat to death a Jewish boy who had dared to steal fruit from a peach tree in the yard of his Budapest home."

Eichmann at this point began scribbling rapidly on a piece of paper. As Mr. Hausner read on, Eichmann seemed to withdraw more and more within himself, absorbed in his own thoughts. Never



EICHMANN

HAUSNER

theless, he seemed to be closely following the speech, for several times he compressed his lips bitterly, grimaced so violently that visible gasps formed on his cheeks, or wrote on slips of paper.

Mr. Hausner, who had lost some of the attention of the foreign correspondents due to his profusely documented and lengthy preliminary arguments, regained their regard for the same reason. They greeted his speech yesterday as a "historical document," not only because it was alive with emotion, but also, and mainly, because it created a vivid picture of the Hitlerian regime which sent the Nazi hordes pillaging and destroying throughout Europe. The heroic uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto, and in other ghettos, and in the concentration camps, was acclaimed quietly.

One reason for the highly favourable reception of the speech was that it had been translated into English, French and German, and the translations were fluent and smooth.

Court Spellbound
The courtroom was held spellbound as Mr. Hausner spoke on, conjuring up visions of the loudspeakers in the camps blaring lullabies as the old and the children were sent to their death. The Nazis thrown out of windows or killed before their mothers' eyes, the hungry children begging for a crust of bread.

Throughout the speech the name of Eichmann ran as a connecting link. The accused, who was condemned both as an individual and as a symbol of the regime he followed, was the focus of the trial. The growing knowledge that some of his military readiness during the afternoon session. He slumped sideways in his chair, his right shoulder, which faced the spectators, slightly hunched, while he tilted his head slightly to the left, away from the audience.

Mr. Hausner delivered six of the 11 chapters comprising his opening speech yesterday. At the end of the afternoon session, he announced:

We extend our sincere condolences to our colleague

KATHARINE LUTHI and her father MARK JAFFEE on the death of their beloved

Bessie Jaffee

A. Levin, N. Salomon, J. Stoyanovsky, B. Gross and families: Staff of S. Horowitz and Co. Tel Aviv. Jerusalem.

The funeral cortege of

Moshe Novomeysky

will leave from the home of the deceased, at 29 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Jerusalem, today at 11 a.m. and will leave the Hadassah Municipal Hospital, Rehov Maan, Tel Aviv, at 3 p.m. for the Old Cemetery, Rehov Trumpeldor, Tel Aviv.

We bow our heads in mourning for the late

Moshe Novomeysky

HONORARY PRESIDENT OF OUR COMPANY

Management and Employees

Dead Sea Works Ltd.

U.S. Holds Firm Against U.N. Custodianship

UNITED NATIONS (U.N.)—The U.S. yesterday held firm against severe attacks by Arab and Moslem delegates, backed by the Soviet bloc, and refused to accept the concerted drive to establish U.N. custodianship over property allegedly left in Israel by Arabs fleeing the country.

Mr. Arthur Lourie, of Israel, said this drive aims really to "establish control in respect of Israel's territory," and warned that "the real purpose is to call Israel's statehood in question."

Instead of bowing to the fierce Arab pressure, which at one time erupted into a veiled Saudi Arabian threat of open hostility to the U.S. by 100 million Arabs and Moslems, the U.S. delegation in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee introduced a new resolution which it hoped would "squash" the so-called "Arab property rights" which have been debated in the Committee for a week.

Mr. Francis Plimpton, of the U.S., withdrew a series of amendments which he presented last week to a draft by five Moslem members—Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Afghanistan and Somalia—which would have ordered the Assembly to establish "effective and appropriate machinery to safeguard the property rights of Arab refugees in Palestine."

Avoids Clause
The new U.S. resolution accepted the Arab insistence on the Assembly discussing the 18th session next autumn or so-called "Arab property rights," but avoided a binding clause about authorizing the establishment of the kind of custodianship machinery to which Israel objects.

Mr. Plimpton made his move after the Saudi delegate, Ahmed Shukairi, accused America of being "interested more in the Star of David than in the stars in outer space."

Shukairi, who was called to order three times by the Chairman, also said that both "Israel and Eichmann should be tried for their crimes against humanity at Nuremberg or at the U.N."

The Committee now has before it the new U.S. resolution and the five-power one presented last week. It adjourned until this morning to give members time to study the U.S. motion.

Servatius Will Appeal Ruling

Adolf Eichmann's attorney said in an exclusive interview with United Press International in Jerusalem yesterday that it is a "foregone conclusion" he will eventually appeal to the Israel Supreme Court the ruling that the three judges are legally competent to try his client.

Dr. Robert Servatius said Eichmann's morale is good, but that he thinks a death sentence against him is possible.

German lawyer was asked what Eichmann meant by his answer, to all 15 counts of the indictment, that "in the meaning of the charge" he was "not guilty."

Dr. Servatius replied that his "client" felt it was not a question of just a "yes" or a "no," but a question of "how" and "why."

He also said that he had discussed with Eichmann the latter's future reaction to the indictment and that the accused's answer was that "perhaps there is a feeling of guilt before God, but there is none within the meaning of the law before this court." Dr. Servatius added that

Rebels Land at 3 Points in Cuba; Invaders Claim Santiago Seized

Cuba Blames U.S. at U.N. Castro Appeals to S. America

UNITED NATIONS.—Cuba yesterday charged in the U.N. Political Committee that an invasion of the country was launched from Florida and Guatemala with the backing of the U.S.

Soviet Attitude On Laos Obscure

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Dean Rusk said yesterday that the Soviet reply to Britain on Laos seemed to retain most of the other constructive Soviet proposals, but it did not fully clarify the key point of a cease-fire.

Russia delivered her long-awaited reply to the Anglo-American backed plan for Laos peace procedures to the British envoy in Moscow on Sunday night.

Mr. Rusk's comment was made after the Foreign Office spokesman in London indicated that the Soviet proposals seemingly are ambiguous.

Describing the Laotian situation as dangerous, Mr. Rusk said Prince Souvanna Phouma, the former neutralist Premier of Laos, had delayed his arrival in Washington from Tuesday to Wednesday because of his current conference with Premier Khrushchev at the Black Sea resort of Pitsunda.

Mr. Rusk said the U.S. and Britain are in the process of "trying to find out" if the Soviet Union was truly interested in a genuine cease-fire.

In Vietiane, the Government admitted that a "grave" military situation had developed in south central Laos where the rebels have captured Nhammarath, 30 miles from Thakhek, capital of Khammouane Province.

Tito Begins 6-Day Visit to UAR
ALEXANDRIA (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived aboard his yacht yesterday for a six-day private visit to the United Arab Republic.

President Tito and Abdul Nasser are to begin talks here, especially on Algeria and the Congo, and go on to Cairo tomorrow.

Radio Broadcast

Kol Yisrael today will again broadcast the morning session of the Eichmann trial directly from Beit Ha'am from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. The review of the trial will be given as usual at 7.15 p.m.

MAKARIOS GOING TO CAIRO IN MAY
Nicosia (UPI).—President Makarios has accepted an invitation to pay a State visit to Cairo next month, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said the exact date had not been announced.

NEW YORK.—Anti-Castro rebels landing on the north and south coasts of Cuba were late yesterday locked in battle with Government forces, with heavy casualties reported.

Rebel sources were claiming that by nightfall 15,000 invasion troops would have gone ashore.

One rebel report spoke of street fighting in Havana itself. A broadcast picked up in New York reported that the east Cuban city of Santiago had fallen to the counter-revolutionaries and that Major Raul Castro, Defence Minister and brother of Dr. Fidel Castro, had been captured.

But Dr. Fidel Castro, who declared a state of emergency and mobilized all his military, said his forces were advancing to certain victory. He called on Cubans to maintain order and discipline.

Heavy gunfire was reported near the border of Las Villas province in the south and Matanzas, directly north, with rebel planes also in action strafing and bombing militia forces. All communications with Cuba, except radio, were cut.

Ask for Support
Dr. Castro and President Osvaldo Dorticos appealed for support from "our brothers of Latin America who have felt the reactionary force of the imperialist North Americans."

The army, militia and security forces were ordered to "proceed without hesitation against those who might be surprised in acts of sabotage."

The Castro and Dorticos statements were repeated over and over between playings of the official hymn of Dr. Castro's July 26th Revolutionary Movement.

Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, told a press conference in Washington there had not been any intervention by the U.S. though the U.S. was sympathetic to those who were fighting against tyranny.

He said the situation was confused, but on the basis of reports he had seen there did not seem to have been a full-scale invasion.

Dr. Castro announced on a Cuban radio station that invaders had landed by air and sea in Las Villas province in the south and were now fighting Government troops.

The Prime Minister's statement said the attack was launched by "mercenaries organized by the imperialist government of the U.S." The findings, he declared, had taken place at several points, but he did not pinpoint them.

Cuba is virtually isolated. The only news direct from the island so far is from Havana Radio which early in the day broadcast repeated calls for general mobilization of the militia.

Later the radio went back to regular music programmes and failed to mention the invasion.

Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, chairman of the rebels' "Cuban Revolutionary Council," issued a statement in New York that the "Battle of Liberation" had begun. He said rebel sources said he and Dr. Antonio de Varona, a top member of the council, were on their way to Cuba to establish a provisional government there.

According to rebel reports the first step in the invasion was a landing in the east of Oriente province on Saturday when 100 "liberation troops" infiltrated inland without resistance.

Then Sunday night the council issued a pre-arranged signal for anti-Castro groups in the island to begin an uprising.

Cuban Army radio communications intercepted here suggested that one of yesterday's landings was at Playa Larga on Cuba's Caribbean (southern) coast, about 16 kms. south-east of Havana. Another was at Matanzas Province on the north coast.

(Reuters, AP)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Manpower Division/Department for the Perpetuation of the Soldier's Memory

PROGRAMME

GENERAL REMEMBRANCE DAY FOR THE ISRAELI DEFENCE ARMY FALLEN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1961

7 a.m. Siren

Kindling of Remembrance Candles at military cemeteries

Lowering of flag to half mast

Memorial prayers in synagogues

10 a.m. Siren

Continuation of traffic and general observance of 2 minutes silence

Memorial services in schools

Broadcast to schoolchildren by the Minister of Education and Culture

1 p.m. Memorial services at military cemeteries and sections of cemeteries, with the participation of Cabinet Ministers, members of the Defence Ministry, Ministry of Interior, Mayors and the Israel Defence Army

3 p.m. Thanksgiving prayer at Mount Zion

6.59 p.m. Siren—Continuation of traffic and one-minute's silence

DELEK

A New Petrol Station at BAQA-EL-GHARBIYE



Serving the Triangle villages and vicinity

DELEK THE ISRAEL FUEL CORP.

Memorial for Independence War Dead Begins Tonight

Celebration of the State's 13th, "Bar-Mitzva" Independence Day, will be centered mainly in the Capital, as was the Tenth Anniversary three years ago, with thousands of Israelis and tourists expected to come from out of town to watch the military parade.

The celebrations will be preceded by Memorial Day for the fallen of the War of Independence which will be ushered in on Tuesday evening with the lighting of memorial candles in the country's synagogues and a broadcast by President Ben-Zvi over Kol Yisrael at 7:30. He will be followed by an address by the Chief of Staff to the bereaved families at 8.

The following morning a protracted siren will at 7 will signal the beginning of memorial services throughout the country. Flags will be lowered to half-mast over all public buildings. At 9:50 the President will review a company of Hagana veterans in the Municipality Square in Jerusalem, following which the siren will be sounded at 10 for two minutes silence, and the entire country will come to a standstill to honour the memory of the fallen. Drivers are requested to halt their vehicles upon hearing the siren. Traffic police have been instructed to halt all traffic for the two-minute period.

Cemetery Service
At 1 in the afternoon the Defence Forces will hold memorial services in all military cemeteries. Drivers are requested to halt their vehicles upon hearing the siren. Traffic police have been instructed to halt all traffic for the two-minute period.

In Tel Aviv there will be an all-night variety show at the exhibition gardens which will end at 5 in the morning when breakfast will be served. The Carmel Mizrahi community will also have a party.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the exhibition of best publications of "Presses Universitaires de France," the French Ambassador and Mme. Jean Bourdelle will give a reception at which government, university and other leading personalities will be present.

A reception was held for the delegates of the International Transport Federation by the Haifa Labour Council and the Zim Navigation Co. aboard the s.s. "Beersheba" last night.

A party was held on Saturday night to honor the Tel Aviv Municipal Engineer, Mr. Moshe Amiaz on the completion of 35 years in his post. Tributes were paid to him by Mayor Mordechai Namir and Deputy Mayor Yehoshua Rabinowitz and representatives of the staff committee.

Mrs. Shulamit Levi was elected President, and Mrs. Shoshana Segal, and Mrs. Helen Rossi were elected Vice-Presidents of the women's page group of the Journalists Association yesterday. Mrs. Rossi was in the chair at the annual meeting.

Prof. Meyer Schapiro, Professor of Fine Arts at Columbia University, will deliver the first of a series of lectures on "From Classic to Medieval Art under the auspices of the Hebrew University, today, at 3 p.m., in the Archaeology Building, the University campus. The lecture will be accompanied by slides.

Dr. J. L. Henderson, Senior Lecturer in History and International Affairs at the London University Institute of Education, will speak on "Life and Leisure in Britain Today," at the British Council Headquarters, 12 Rehov Idelson, Tel Aviv at 8:30 tonight.

The Tel Aviv-Yafo Rotary Club is holding its regular weekly meeting today instead of on Thursday (Independence Day), at the Z.O.A. House at 1:15 p.m. The guest speaker will be Mr. R. D. Elston (the columnist David Courtney).

Visiting Master Masons from abroad are cordially invited to attend a special communication of George Washington Lodge which will be held at the Masonic Temple, 5 Weizmann Boulevard, Tel Aviv, tonight at 7.

1st Israel Consulate in Toronto Opened
TORONTO (Reuters). — Israel's first consulate in Toronto was opened Thursday night at a reception attended by officials of the provincial and federal governments, the judiciary and the Consular Corps.

Mr. Abraham Bar-El, the Consul, will also act as Canadian Director of the Israel Government's Investment Authority.

ISRAEL'S third Supermarket was opened in Givatayim yesterday in the ground floor of a ten-story house run by the Hadar cinema. The supermarket has a floor space of 1,250 square metres, a quarter more than the company's first in Tel Aviv.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Tel. 3790
CARNET: 25/4; 25/4
WHICH CONCERTS GASTRON
KING ME KATY: 10/4
DANCE OF SEVILLE: 10/4
MADAME BUTTERFLY: 10/4
With Private Ticket: 10/4

ISRAELI NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Tel. 3790
CARNET: 25/4; 25/4
WHICH CONCERTS GASTRON
KING ME KATY: 10/4
DANCE OF SEVILLE: 10/4
MADAME BUTTERFLY: 10/4
With Private Ticket: 10/4

ISRAELI NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Tel. 3790
CARNET: 25/4; 25/4
WHICH CONCERTS GASTRON
KING ME KATY: 10/4
DANCE OF SEVILLE: 10/4
MADAME BUTTERFLY: 10/4
With Private Ticket: 10/4

Roadside Parade Seats For Hospital Patients

Hadassah hospital patients will have a special roadside area to watch Thursday's Independence Day Parade in Jerusalem. At the request of Mayor Itzhak Mordechai, the O.C. of the parade, Aluf Mishneh Ya'acov Peri, has agreed to allocate an area in front of the "Davidia" monument on Jaffa Road. The patients will be brought there in ambulances.

Jerusalem children aged 3 to 10 who were born on Independence Day will this year be presented by the Mayor with high school savings certificates for two months of study. The children, who number about 50, will get the gift at their annual party for them in the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon.

Service-men and women taking part in the parade are wearing Jerusalem's new uniforms. They have been granted free tickets to the parade until next Thursday night.

Citrus Groves Menaced By Scale Parasites

TEL AVIV. — Scale parasites are menacing citrus groves throughout the country. Dr. Avraham Greenberg, of the Agriculture Ministry's Plant Protection Department, told the press that the scale parasites are causing damage to citrus groves in the country.

The indiscriminate use of pesticides, especially the anti-fungal malathion applied by air, has upset the ecological balance in the groves in favour of the parasites, Dr. Greenberg explained.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM
New Israel Film: Daily showings, Keren Hayesod Cinema, 10:30, 2:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Five o'clock tea: Holland Hotel, 5:00 to 5:30 p.m.
Holland Hotel: Dancing every night, 10:30 to 1:30 a.m. Tel. 2459-99-90.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m. to 1:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 a.m. to 3:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 a.m. to 5:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 1:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 3:15 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 7:15 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 9:15 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. in the Department of Hebrew Literature, 11:15 p.m

Microfilm Documents
Organization of America
invites you
to tour its projects
Please contact our Offices
Tel Aviv: 18 Dab Ha St. Tel. 20187
Jerusalem: 60 Rosh St. Tel. 22444
Post Project with
MILWAUKEE WOMEN'S
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
19 H Street St. Tel. 47914

The Weather
Forecast: Clear and warmer
Dry island
Weather Summary: A ridge
of pressure over the East Medi-
terranean.
A B C
Mt. Casan 62 12-21 11-21
Tiberias 20 12-27 11-29
Nasareth 27 12-21 12-26
Haifa Port 21 12-21 12-26
Nasareth 21 12-21 12-26
T.A. Kirya 27 12-21 12-26
T.A. Port 21 12-21 12-26
Lydda Airp. 24 12-21 12-26
Jerusalem 14 12-21 12-26
Beersheva 26 12-21 12-26
Eliaf 27 12-21 12-26
A: Humidity 4 p.m. B: Yesterday's temperature range. C: Today's temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS
Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Honorary President of the Zionist Organization of America, arrived in Israel yesterday to attend the 10th anniversary of the Jewish Agency Executive.
Mr. Wolf Perry, former chairman of the British Zionist Federation, is to arrive in Israel and to attend the coming meeting of the Zionist General Council in Jerusalem (by 11 a.m.).
Mrs. Rosa Meyerson, Miss America of 1946 for a 10-day visit with her 12-year-old daughter Barbara (by 10 a.m.).
Prof. R.D. Hill, Professor of Physics at the University of Illinois, for a week to lecture at the Weizmann Institute (by 11 a.m.).
Mr. Aron Winer, the Ethiopian Deputy Minister of Health, for a medical check-up, and to meet with medical directors in various institutions (by 10 a.m.).
Mr. Charles Israel, Chairman of the World Executive of HIAS, for a 10-day visit (by 10 a.m.).

DEPARTURES
Mr. Alif Haim Lankor, for Australia and New Zealand to attend the opening of the United Israel Appeal (by 11 a.m.).
Mr. Charles Cline, to England, after participating in the meeting of the World Executive of HIAS, for a 10-day visit (by 10 a.m.).
Mr. Max Brand, World Director of O.T. in Israel, after planning the establishment of three new vocational schools in Israel this year (by 10 a.m.).
Mr. Yosef Shalev, Chairman of O.T. in Israel, for Geneva and Paris in connection with O.T. and the Swiss-Israel Bank (by 10 a.m.).
Mr. Yehuda Meiri, Director of the Adman Bank for Europe, on bank business (by 10 a.m.).

Gott Head Calls For 'Realistic' Pound
LYDDA AIRPORT. — A uniform and realistic exchange rate for the pound would be a boon to the Israeli economy, the Secretary-General of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), Mr. Eric Wyndham White, said before his departure yesterday after a five-day visit as guest of the Government.
He said his talks with Government leaders had convinced him that the climate of opinion in Israel favored tariff liberalization, in line with the world trend.

General Council To Elect Executive
The World Zionist Organization Executive will be elected during the four-day meeting of the Zionist General Council which opens in Jerusalem tomorrow.

The Batel Avot — Children's Town of Pomeroy Yeshiva, Bnei Brak
take pleasure in greeting their dear friend
Mr. Abe Barenfeld, Los Angeles, Cal.
on his arrival in Israel
Shiva Muna Tve

Naomi Moses **Gideon Levite**
Ramat Hashavim **Haifa**
MARRIED
The wedding took place in the family circle —
Ramat Hashavim — April 17, 1961.

Ralph Lehmann **Talia Arbel**
MARRIED
Tel Benjamin,
April 17, 1961

With deep sorrow we mourn the death of
Bessie Jaffee
wife of our Chairman, Mark Jaffee, and extend our sympathies to him and his family.
E. WEISBERG & family, Jerusalem
J. J. CLEVER and family, London
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THE MANAGEMENT & STAFF OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF JERUSALEM

Eichmann Court Rules Itself Competent

The court trying Adolf Eichmann yesterday morning rejected the claims of Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defence counsel, that the judges were liable to be prejudiced as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

"After the charge sheet was read," Justice Landau said, "Dr. Servatius presented two preliminary arguments. The first, asked to disqualify the judges; the second, claimed that the court had no competence to deal with the charge sheet."

"These pleas will be discussed in the order of their presentation. We will give our reasoned judgment on the first plea now in regard to the competence of the court. We will now give only our conclusions, and our reasoning later."

"Dr. Servatius said that the accused entertained fears that the judges were liable to be prejudiced as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. These fears are not directed at any one judge, but at all three, on the grounds that they are Jews and citizens of Israel."

"Dr. Servatius said that these fears arise from the fact that millions of the people to which the judges belong were exterminated—that this was the Holocaust which constitutes the background of the crimes with which the accused is charged."

"Dr. Servatius also asked that the judges should examine themselves and see whether he does not find that his personal suffering, or the suffering of his kin during the Holocaust, disqualifies him from trying the accused."

"This is our answer to the second plea. The judges are not asked to examine the responsibility of the accused for the deeds described in the indictment. In going into this matter, they must not find it difficult to safeguard the rights guaranteed by the Israel Courts to every citizen, namely, that the judge shall be considered innocent until found guilty, and that his fate is decided solely on the basis of the evidence submitted to the court."

"The judges are professional jurists, accustomed to weighing evidence, and they will perform their task before the vigilant eyes of the public, a learned and experienced jury. The judge is not asked to examine the responsibility of the accused for the deeds described in the indictment. In going into this matter, they must not find it difficult to safeguard the rights guaranteed by the Israel Courts to every citizen, namely, that the judge shall be considered innocent until found guilty, and that his fate is decided solely on the basis of the evidence submitted to the court."

"But the judge is ordered by the law to restrain these feelings and emotions. If this were not so, no judge would ever be qualified to try a criminal case which arouses feelings of abhorrence, like treason, murder, or any other serious crime."

"We shall carry out this obligation. After weighing all the claims of learned defence counsel, the court has decided that it, and each one of its judges, is qualified to sit."

"Dr. Servatius' reservations with regard to the competence of this court were two-fold: First, with regard to the circumstances under which the accused was brought to this country, and secondly, with regard to the validity of the Nazi and Nazi Collaborators Law—1950, under which the accused has been charged."

"Firstly, with regard to the circumstances under which the accused was brought to this country, and secondly, with regard to the validity of the Nazi and Nazi Collaborators Law—1950, under which the accused has been charged."

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."



Justice Moshe Landau

grounds for the defence counsel's reservations, even in international law, and with regard to the venue and retroactivity of the law itself.

Eichmann Pleads 'Not Guilty'

(Continued from Page One)

to concentrate the Jews of all the countries under Nazi domination, or influence in camps in the East, and to facilitate the execution of the "final solution."

"His position in the RSHA (Reich Security Head Office) was unique. In all that pertained to Jewish affairs, he operated with the power of Himmler and Heydrich, who had done so in order to evade military service in the Austrian Army. Eichmann left Austria because he was attracted by the rising power of National Socialism in Germany."

"In 1934 he was sent to the school of violence and horrors at the concentration camp of Dachau where he was taught, in the words of Eich, the first commander of this camp, that 'Tolerance means weakness. Knowing this, one must act without mercy when the interests of the homeland appear to demand it.'"

"He rose in the ranks of the S.D. and was promoted in 1937, at which time he was befriended by the notorious Streicher and taken by the latter to the Congress of the National Socialist Party in Nuremberg, where he met the leaders of the anti-Semitic agitation."

"With the conquest of Austria in 1938, Eichmann, who was already beginning to be regarded as an expert on Jewish affairs, was given the first opportunity of putting his knowledge and experience to the test. In Vienna, he devoted himself to such work as the task of forcing Jews to emigrate; that he quickly came to the notice of the Ministers of the Reich was a model whose ruthlessly carried out system of Jewish expulsion by emigration could well be copied by Eichmann."

"It is in fact, the memory of the Holocaust shakes every Jew to the depth of his being, but since this case has been brought before us, we are obligated to control these feelings when we sit in judgment. 'We shall carry out this obligation. After weighing all the claims of learned defence counsel, the court has decided that it, and each one of its judges, is qualified to sit.'"

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."

Adenauer: No Duty To Eichmann

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, said on Sunday that the trial of Adolf Eichmann "is not beautiful, or nice, but something that has to be done."

"Therefore I think we should view it calmly and spread out all these horrors before world opinion and the German public," he said in the U.S. television programme, "Meet the Press."

Speaking through interpreters, the Chancellor told another questioner, "Eichmann is not a German national nor a German citizen, and we have no obligation whatsoever towards him."

organized new operational units (Einsatzgruppen) in May and June of 1941. The Einsatzgruppen were the R.S.H.A. units with the matter personally, but Eichmann was a party to everything concerning the Jews. He took part in the meeting held at the Prinz Albrecht Palace in Berlin, at which Heydrich explained to the Commanders of the Einsatzgruppen, from which the nature of their mission was derived, the duty to exterminate all the Jews."

The Commander of Einsatzgruppe D, Otto Ohlendorf, later testified regarding the murder of 90,000 Jews. "The men, women and children were brought to the place of execution which was generally situated close to deepened anti-tank ditches. They were then shot, knifed or stabbed to death."

Ghettoes Established
Ghettoes were established in the worst districts of the cities. Since it was impossible to find work except in German slave enterprises, or to obtain food, starvation soon followed. Entire Jewish families — men, women and children — could be seen sitting on the pavement, awaiting their turn to be taken to the gas chambers. The voices of little children could be heard on all sides, begging for a piece of bread.

Another method used to liquidate Polish Jewry was that of the labour camps. Here is a sample picture of the ghettos, as they stood in the square, surrounded by electrified barbed wire, with machine-guns mounted in the towers of the observation towers. Before their eyes a youth of 15 is hanged. The rope snaps and the youth begs for his life, but they do not stop. The next person sentenced to death sits on a bench, and is allowed to bleed to death. The ghettos were a model whose ruthlessly carried out system of Jewish expulsion by emigration could well be copied by Eichmann."

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."

"The Attorney-General went on to declare that he would bring evidence to show that Eichmann opposed and intimidated and terrorized the leaders of the Jewish communities while at the same time deliberately cultivating the impression that he might perhaps be possible to come to terms with the Devil, in the person of Eichmann himself."

Beer's Family Identified

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV. — It is understood now that Yisrael Beer is a member of a Jewish family, though he came of an assimilated family. His father is believed to have returned from New York to Vienna at the beginning of the century, and to have set up a small factory making needles. The woman he introduced to some persons now in Israel as his mother was a piano teacher.

It is now thought that during his last visit to East Berlin Beer may have gone to Scandinavia and other East European countries too. In the autobiographical sketch that appeared in his German-language book on the cold war, Beer failed to mention that he had fought on the Lofn side in the Spanish Civil War. It is assumed that this was done to prevent the sale of the book in Germany.

The Jerusalem Post learns that it is intended to bring Beer speedily to trial and if possible to complete the case before the coming election campaign to prevent rumormongering and political exploitation.

It is understood that the defence authorities are reconstructing the secret material to which Beer had access and is establishing the circumstances under which he was permitted to handle it. It is also believed that a new system will in all likelihood be devised controlling access to secret information by officials.

Eban Meets With School Managements

The Minister of Education and Culture, Abba Eban, and senior Ministry officials met yesterday with representatives of the Union of Secondary School Managements to discuss the secondary schools teachers' strike. The meeting took place at the Union's request.

Support for the striking teachers came from the Action Committee of Hebrew University students studying to be secondary school teachers.

Knesset Security C'ttee To Meet With B-G

Prime Minister and Defence Minister Ben-Gurion will participate in a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on Friday at 10 in the Knesset Chambers.

Tel Aviv Stock Markets

LINKED	16.4	17.4
2 1/2% Tel. B.	97 1/2	97 1/2
3 1/2% Bonded B.	97 1/2	97 1/2
4 1/2% Def. Loan	100 1/2	100 1/2
5 1/2% Home Loan B.	101 1/2	101 1/2
6 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
7 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
8 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
9 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
10 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
11 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
12 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
13 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
14 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
15 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
16 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
17 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
18 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
19 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2
20 1/2% P.E.C. 87/84	101 1/2	101 1/2

NOTICE TO SALARIED EMPLOYEES

The Civil Service Commission announces that, in accordance with the Income Tax Regulations, salaried employees are required to submit to their employers annual declarations of their family status and other personal data. The declaration should be made on the "Employee Card" (Form 901) to be handed to employers by their employers during the month of January 1961.

INVESTMENT

Dear Public,
Visit me at the Kibbutz Family Exhibitions where you will find me in the shape of a giant and strong man, ready to help you in every way. You'll also find an attractive re-creation book of a large reduction.

DAY AFTER TOMORROW DRAWING OF MIFAL HAPAYIS

Public Works Department TENDER — KNESSET BUILDING

Bids from contractors for electric elevators in the construction of the new Knesset building to be erected here by invited. These accepted will be subcontractors for the general contractor who will execute the work.

• Detailed application forms, specifications, bill of quantities and drawings may be obtained for a fee of IL50, not returnable, at the office of the District Engineer, 52 Rehov Hanavim, Jerusalem.
• Bids must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the sum of the bid.
• Only bids of electric contractors engaged in supplying and installing elevators will be accepted.
• Priority will be given to contractors who are able to prove that they have carried out a similar job of a similar nature in the work about to be undertaken.
• Bids should be submitted in closed sealed envelopes to the District Tenders Committee, Department of Public Works, 52 Rehov Hanavim, Jerusalem, by Monday, May 22, 1961, at 12 noon.
• The issuer of this tender is not bound to accept the lowest or any other bid.
E. Friedman,
District Engineer, Jerusalem,
Department of Public Works

Encyclopaedia Britannica
THE LAST NEW 1961 EDITION HAS JUST ARRIVED
M. Grunshvay Ltd., sole distributors in Israel
Tel Aviv: 61 Allenby Road.

ARMY'S FOUR NEW BRIGADIERS



DORON

FOUR new Alufim (Brigadiers) will be added to the army on Independence Day. Promoted from Aluf-Mishne rank, they are: Aharon Doron, the Adjutant-General; Yosef Geva, O.C. Central Command; Haim Herzog, Head of the Intelligence Branch; and Yohai Bin-Nun, O.C. Navy.

AHARON Doron is a youth Aliya graduate. He was born in Germany in 1922, and came here in 1934 with Aliyot Hanavor. He soon joined the Hagana, and was a member of Kibbutz Yagur. During the War of Independence he was commander of a training base. In 1951 he became Deputy Commander of Nahal, and was appointed O.C. Nahal in 1954.

He led the infantry brigade that captured Gaza during the Sinai campaign. A year later he took a senior officers' course in the U.K.

In September 1959, Aluf Mishne Doron became Adjutant-General Chief of the Manpower branch. He has participated in several of the annual four-day marches. He is married and father of two children.

YOHAI Geva was born in Vienna in 1924, and came to this country in 1939, where he studied at the Mivne Israel Agricultural school. He was a company commander in the Givati Brigade during the war of Independence.



GEVA

dependence, fighting on the southern front. In the Sinai Campaign he commanded a brigade.

Later he took two years off from the Army for studies in international relations at the Hebrew University. In 1958, he was appointed head of the training department on the general staff, and in 1960 became O.C. Central Command.

He is married and has three children.

HAIM (Vivian) Herzog is the son of the late Chief Rabbi Herzog.

He was born in Ireland in 1918, studied law at London University and Cambridge. In 1935 he immigrated to this country, and shortly after joined the Hagana. In 1939, he joined the British Army, and was commissioned after a course at Sandhurst.

He served in the infantry and armoured corps, and took part in the Normandy invasion in World War II. In 1947 he returned to Jerusalem and headed the Security Department of the Jewish Agency.

During the War of Independence he was operations officer with the 7th Brigade and in the Intelligence Corps General Headquarters.

In April 1950, he was appointed Military Attaché at the Embassy in Washington. Four and a half years later he was made Commander of the Jerusalem District and was later transferred to the Southern Command. In May 1959, he was appointed Head of Army Intelligence, the post



HERZOG

he now holds. Aluf Mishne Herzog is married and the father of three children.

YOHAI Bin-Nun is a sabra. Born in Haifa in 1924, he studied in Jerusalem. He joined the Hagana in 1941, became captain of the destroyer Jaffa, and played an active part in the capture of the Egyptian destroyer, the Ibrahim el Awal, during the Sinai campaign. In March, 1960, he was appointed O.C. Navy.

He is married and the father of two daughters.

He later served in the navy, and commanded the force

that sank the Egyptian "King Farouk," on October 22, 1948. For his part in this action, he was awarded the highest military decoration, the Hero of Israel Medal.

In 1950, he left to study ship-building in the U.S. He later became captain of the destroyer Jaffa, and played an active part in the capture of the Egyptian destroyer, the Ibrahim el Awal, during the Sinai campaign. In March, 1960, he was appointed O.C. Navy.

He is married and the father of two daughters.

He later served in the navy, and commanded the force

that sank the Egyptian "King Farouk," on October 22, 1948. For his part in this action, he was awarded the highest military decoration, the Hero of Israel Medal.



BIN-NUN

that sank the Egyptian "King Farouk," on October 22, 1948. For his part in this action, he was awarded the highest military decoration, the Hero of Israel Medal.

In 1950, he left to study ship-building in the U.S. He later became captain of the destroyer Jaffa, and played an active part in the capture of the Egyptian destroyer, the Ibrahim el Awal, during the Sinai campaign. In March, 1960, he was appointed O.C. Navy.

He is married and the father of two daughters.

He later served in the navy, and commanded the force

that sank the Egyptian "King Farouk," on October 22, 1948. For his part in this action, he was awarded the highest military decoration, the Hero of Israel Medal.

In 1950, he left to study ship-building in the U.S. He later became captain of the destroyer Jaffa, and played an active part in the capture of the Egyptian destroyer, the Ibrahim el Awal, during the Sinai campaign. In March, 1960, he was appointed O.C. Navy.

He is married and the father of two daughters.

He later served in the navy, and commanded the force

that sank the Egyptian "King Farouk," on October 22, 1948. For his part in this action, he was awarded the highest military decoration, the Hero of Israel Medal.



He's O.K. He's writing a book on the history of spying. By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Readers' Letters

PRIVATE LIVES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In retrospect one would seem to find many aspects of Dr. Beer's behaviour in the past which would have been sufficient to cast suspicion on him if only those charged with our security were discerning enough. Personally, I do not pretend to know that this is so and most critics of our security arrangements benefit from hindsight and have very few practical suggestions to make as to how to prevent betrayal of such magnitude in the future.

There is, however, one aspect of this matter which deserves public notice because of its wide applicability, outside the issue of the case at hand. Dr. Beer's personal life is reported to reveal a moral laxity entirely unbecoming his position. One reads in the papers about his frequenting of bars and his associations with women in circumstances not generally socially acceptable. Without wanting to appear unduly puritanical I should think that such behaviour, while not in conflict with legal sanction, ought not to be the privilege of a high-ranking public figure, whatever the nature of his talents or attributes may be.

There is a closer connection between this issue and security than one would think. Certainly, other governments are extremely sensitive about this matter, as American practice would show, and as British reactions to the Burgess-Maclean affair indicated. There is a certain correlation between loose morals and lack of discipline and mental instability. There is also the constant danger of exploiting a person's knowledge of security matters by taking advantage of his weaknesses for women etc., or by blackmailing him in some way if he obtained in Palestine.

While one would like to assume that such considerations carry weight with those charged with the State's security, the permissive behaviour of a number of other figures, in positions not less prominent than those held by Dr. Beer, leads one to think that these things are taken extremely lightly. In this context it is unnecessary to go further and speculate about the damage which this does to our social values in general.

Yours, etc.

U. RAMATI

Tel Aviv, April 16.

"DOSH" CARTOON

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The "Old Joke" cartoon by Dosh, one of his best, is worth the best editorial against the thesis of Eichmann's illegal kidnapping. We can only congratulate him.

If Dr. L. Wagenaar sees a comparison between a Jew brought illegally to a Nazi camp to be tortured or exterminated and a mass-murderer brought before judges and allowed to defend himself — he too, deserves our congratulations.

Yours, etc.

HENRY MARCUS

Jerusalem, April 16.

CORRECTION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your note on the study of the causes of antisemitism in a Jerusalem factory (your issue of April 11), you quote its co-author as "Mr. T. Gaaton" — a misunderstanding due to the unfortunate abbreviation of my name on the title page of said study as well as to the difficulties of transcribing Hebrew words into English. Would you kindly correct my name to Mrs. Tamar Gaathon.

Yours, etc.

TAMAR GAATHON

Jerusalem, April 13.

Father of Israel's Chemical Industry

Novomeysky's Vision Extended from Natural Resources to Human Relations

IN nearly 30 years of close collaboration and friendship with Novomeysky, "Novo" to many of his intimates — I never ceased to be astonished by his powers of imagination, his vision, vitality, indomitable will and pioneering spirit.

Novomeysky (whose funeral is taking place today) is generally identified with the Dead Sea Works, and his other many-sided activities tend to be overlooked. A full evaluation of his life and work can only be made by looking at the part he played in laying the foundations for the heavy chemical industries that have led to the rapid industrialization of the State of Israel.

Salt and Petroleum

Novomeysky, who had frozen solutions to obtain salt in Siberia, became interested in the Dead Sea in 1906, when he was made of the Dead Sea. He was the first to see the opposite process, namely obtaining salt by solar evaporation from brine, could be used to extract minerals from the rich waters of the Dead Sea. In his book, "Given to Salt," he tells of the "long and tortuous road" he travelled and particularly of his eight-year fight with the Mandatory and British Governments before he obtained the Dead Sea Concession in 1929. But the concession was no sooner granted than Novomeysky was telling his Board that the next step would be the production of sulphuric acid, a basic chemical for many industries, and the construction of superphosphate and ammonia plants.

Follow the Leader...

Well dressed ladies choose their Aled Jersey suits and dresses at A.S.C. 94 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv. A.S.C. has a reputation for perfect fitting, rich selection and reliable service. So your next visit should be to A.S.C.'s Government Tourist Corporation recommended 40% saving when paying in foreign currency. (Advt.)

ADRIA

NIGHTCLUB

101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel Aviv

To Celebrate Independence Day

2 Gala Balls

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19

THURSDAY, APRIL 20

with international programmes and Duca Carlo's band

Every Saturday 5 o'clock tea and programme

The programme begins at midnight

Book your tables by phone — 52325

greater part of the western shore of the Dead Sea. These were the only such licences granted to a Jewish-owned company in Palestine. He succeeded in registering his Jordan Exploration Company in Transjordan, but owing to political circumstances the registration was cancelled and he had to drop his plans of exploring the eastern shores of the Dead Sea, which he considered to be one geological unit with the area of the Dead Sea.

Exploration work was carried out, but owing to Italy's entry into the War test drilling had to be postponed until 1948. Novomeysky's motto was "in order to find oil you have to drill," but in 1948, upon the outbreak of the War of Independence, his programme for deep drilling was interrupted. When the Mandate ended his company's prospecting rights were questioned and he eventually joined up with the Lapidot company.

He early on realized the importance of Akaba in the country's economic development. He leased a plot of land there and until the end of the Mandate his company carried on experiments with the idea that eventually a potash plant might be established on the shores of the Red Sea, with easy access to Oriental markets, brine being pumped to it from the Dead Sea. In 1947 at the U.N. where he played an impor-

tant part behind the scenes when the partition plan was under discussion, he was asked whether the Jewish State should include the western shores of the Dead Sea or Akaba. He pressed for the inclusion of Akaba, foreseeing its importance as a port for the future development of the State.

Another area in which Novomeysky pioneered was industrial relations, particularly the provision of holiday homes for industrial workers.

In 1943 he conceived the idea of building on the hills overlooking Jerusalem a rest house for his employees working at the lowest spot on earth.

Land was leased from the Jewish National Fund, adjacent to Kibbutz Ma'ale Hamishpa. Here a magnificent Rest House was completed in 1947, but it never served its original purpose. Heavily damaged during the War of Independence, it now forms part of the Rest House of Ma'ale Hamishpa but employees of the old Potash Company are entitled to use its facilities on special terms.

Industrial Council

It conceived to serve what he conceived to be the special needs of heavy industry. Novomeysky joined the Palestine Electric Corporation and the Keshet Cement Company in forming the Palestine Industrial Council. Its objects were to study ways and means of improving industrial relations between em-

ployees and employers, and to work out by better organization, increased efficiency and improved quality methods whereby workers could share in the success of enterprises. The Council summoned the assistance of workers' representatives and worked out in detail a scheme whereby productivity at the Potash Company was increased, the cost of production lowered and the individual earnings of workers substantially increased.

The potash works at the north end of the Dead Sea were one of the first casualties in the War of Independence. Novomeysky, hospitalized in Tel Aviv with a broken leg, immediately set about endeavouring to rebuild the industry. He was surprised and hurt when he found that he, who had devoted his life to building up the country, got neither sympathy nor help in the disaster that had overtaken him. He was subjected instead to slanderous and vicious attacks by irresponsible persons. These attacks and the general political climate made it impossible at that time to obtain private funds to get the Dead Sea works going again. In 1952 an agreement was reached whereby the potash company became a government concern.

Youth Centre

From that date Novomeysky, whilst retaining his honorary President of the new

MARGINAL COMMENT

BY ANY OTHER NAME

By Nisim Rejman

"The Zionist Parties, from Mapam to Herut, are all keen on our persecution: the difference is one of quantity... Let us be wary of these Parties. They are trying to deceive us in order to get the Arab votes. But no sooner do they get (the votes) than they stab us in the back. There is, however, only one Party which is not Zionist... and which hates hypocrisy and deception — a Party which has been defending our rights and liberties all this time, defending the rights of the workers, the peasants, the intellectuals and the impoverished, and resisting persecution and oppression. This is the Communist Party."

★

NOW all this sounds like familiar Communist propaganda, and some readers will no doubt wonder why we should have gone to the trouble of translating it. Well, the interesting point is that this is not exactly the case: the above lines have not been written by a Communist. For all we know, indeed, Mr. Rashid Salim, who seems to be a student at the Hebrew University and who has expressed these sentiments in the local Communist Arabic newspaper "Al-Ittihad," may be a staunch anti-Communist; for immediately after finishing his panegyric to the Israel Communist Party, he hastens to add: "I am not a Communist. But let us speak the truth... It is our duty to strengthen the Communist Party, not the Zionist Parties and the Arab lackeys. If there is a difference of opinion between us and the Communists this does not prevent us (and them) from uniting for our goal is one..." ("Al-Ittihad," April 11, 1961).

★

It is not as though Mr. Salim's use of the first person plural is completely unjustified. His is not an isolated case. In its very next issue "Al-Ittihad" carried the personal testament — and statement of one Ahmad Salim Ahmad Sa'id, erstwhile Mapam Secretary in his village, Nahaf, who says very much the same things and at the same time throws incidental light on some of the obscure points in Salim's piece.

The repentant Mapamnik writes: "I joined Mapam on August 27, 1959, out of a number of motives, one of which was the fierce campaign against Communism by Arab broadcasts abroad — a campaign which Mapam exploited for its own ends, wearing the clothes of (Arab) Nationalism and trading on the emotions of Arab youths... I want to be frank and say that the events in Iraq had their magic effect on me. After the experience of the last elections, however, I and those like myself realized that our anti-Communist campaign and our enrolment in Zionist parties such as Mapam and others have brought upon us various racial laws... (We realized) that there is one policy on which as the Zionist Parties are agreed, including Mapam... As an Arab, I consider it my duty to understand my nationalism in its right meaning — not to distort my genuine nationalist feeling by joining Mapam or any other Zionist Party." ("Al-Ittihad," April 16).

★

NOW my dictionary defines Zionism as "a belief in the need to establish an autonomous Jewish community in Palestine," and adds that the original object of Zionism "has been attained in the creation of the State of Israel." One can therefore hardly help being disturbed by all this talk against "Zionist Parties from Mapam to Herut": one can scarcely avoid the conclusion that these parties are being attacked not so much for being "Zionist" as for being Jewish or even Israeli.

Can one be optimistic and suppose that these two good Arabs speak only for themselves? Unfortunately the answer seems to be in the negative. The story has been told recently by a correspondent of "Ha'aretz" that prominent Arab Mapam members and supporters are opposed to the Party's intention of launching its projected Arabic-language daily at this juncture, and have asked that it be postponed until after the elections. Reason: these are pre-election days and they feel that the paper will lose its potential readers by inevitably being drawn into controversies betraying the mainly Jewish preoccupations of its patrons. In simpler words Mapam will not be able to avoid appearing the "Zionist Party" which it is — a fact which its Arab workers and followers would prefer to hide.

★

OF course, this is a sufficiently free country to allow anti-Zionist and anti-State sentiments to be expressed openly. The perplexing thing is, however, that the very people who speak of Zionism as anathema pretend to be deeply hurt by any suggestion that they are not, and cannot be, quite loyal to this State. To give one example: the issues of "Al-Ittihad" in which the two articles quoted above were printed carried scathing attacks on the Prime Minister's Adviser on Arab Affairs for reportedly saying that he did not believe "that an Arab can love the State of Israel." Where is the alleged "hatred of hypocrisy and deception" of which Mr. Rashid Salim speaks?

★

Tel Aviv, April 18.

GIANT QUIZ

To mark the grand opening of the GIVATAYIM-RAMAT GAN SUPERMARKET
How many products make up the immense range available at Super-Sol?

First Prize:
A free flight to Rome return ticket all expenses paid on one of Alitalia's luxury airliners and a stay at a luxury hotel.

Second Prize:
Vacation in Greece at the exclusive vacation resort of the "Club Mediterranean" including sightseeing trips.

Third Prize:
Vacation in Israel (two weeks at the "Club Mediterranean" vacation village at Akhziv).

50 consolation prizes:
from Super-Sol's wide range of products. This is what you have to do:

- 1) Write your guess, name and address at the back of your cash slip (from IL5 up).
- 2) Drop the slip into the "quiz box" at each of our shops in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Givatayim-Ramat Gan.
- 3) Duration of this quiz: until May 18, 1961.

BUY WISE AND WIN A PRIZE

SUPER-SOL

TEL AVIV • JERUSALEM • GIVATAYIM-RAMAT GAN



SINCERE BEST WISHES

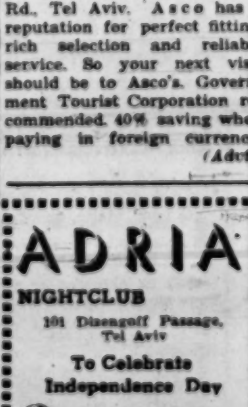
YTONG BLOCKS

FF TILES



LIPTON'S TEA

Lipton's Agent in Israel
A. Jacobs, Tel Aviv,
Tel. 62009



ADRIA

NIGHTCLUB

101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel Aviv

To Celebrate Independence Day

2 Gala Balls

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19

THURSDAY, APRIL 20

with international programmes and Duca Carlo's band

Every Saturday 5 o'clock tea and programme

The programme begins at midnight

Book your tables by phone — 52325

TEA-SAN

A pure, natural product from selected, highly aromatic leaves and blossoms. Free from them, caffeine and tannin, made by

BARI

8 fragrant varieties to suit every taste:
• MINT • CAMILLAN • CUMBA • SHOSHAN • TIRZAN • OPAZ

